

come to full fruition through the ongoing dialogue and cooperation of religious and political leaders. The Ambassadors for Peace are working tirelessly to bring about international cooperation and are to be commended for their leadership in this great effort. I again commend them for their efforts because they understand that peace is not necessarily found in covenants, treaties and charters, as was once echoed by President John F. Kennedy, but is indeed found in the hearts of men and women. And as they work throughout the Nation and throughout the world to spread the message of peace, we look forward to seeing them here on Tuesday, June 24, and share with them as they give awards to those who do the work in the field.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### COMMEMORATING JUNETEENTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join with the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), my fellow Houstonian and colleague, to commemorate Juneteenth, a very important day in the State of Texas; for on this day June 19 in 1865, General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, and announced the freedom of the last American slaves, nearly 2½ years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Today, Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise. It commemorates freedom while emphasizing scholarship and achievement. Juneteenth honors the 400 years of suffering African Americans endured under slavery and celebrates the legacy of perseverance that has become the hallmark of the African American community's struggle for equality. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said, "Freedom is never free"; and A. Phillip Randolph, an African American labor leader, was fond of saying "freedom is never given. It is won."

We should all recognize the power and the ironic truth of those statements, and we should pause to remember the enormous price paid by all Americans in our country's quest to define what the word "freedom" truly means.

As a symbol of freedom and of enormous burdens overcome, Juneteenth should almost be as important to my fellow Americans as July 4.

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Because it was only after that day in 1865 on the heels of the most dev-

astating conflict in our country's history in the aftermath of a civil war that pitted brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor, and threatened to tear the very fabric of our Union apart forever, it was only after that day in 1865 when General Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, and the last Americans were finally released from the chains of bondage that had held them for generations, it was only on that day that the America we all know and love today was finally born. It was not until June 19, 1865, that America truly became the land of the free and the home of the brave.

As a Texan, I am proud to say that my State is one of only two that observes June tenth as a State holiday. It is my sincere hope that in its future, we will all celebrate this important holiday together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FRANKS of Arizona). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. DELAURO addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. BORDALLO addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, 108TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, enclosed are Committee on Small Business Rules for the 108th Congress for submission to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in accordance with clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI.

#### RULES AND PROCEDURES OF THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

##### U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 108TH CONGRESS

##### 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Rules of the House of Representatives, and in particular the committee rules enumerated in rule XI, are the rules of the Committee on Small Business to the extent applicable and by this reference are incorporated. Each subcommittee on the Committee on Small Business (hereinafter referred to as the "committee") is a part of the committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee, and to its rules to the extent applicable.

##### 2. REFERRAL OF BILLS BY CHAIRMAN

Unless retained for consideration by the full committee, all legislation and other matters referred to the committee shall be referred by the Chairman to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks. Where the subject matter of the referral involves the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee or does not fall within any previously assigned jurisdictions, the Chairman shall refer the matter, as he may deem advisable.

##### 3. DATE OF MEETING

The regular meeting date of the committee shall be the second Thursday of every month when the House is in session. A regular meeting of the committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need for the meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House.

At least 3 days notice of such an additional meeting shall be given unless the Chairman determines that there is good cause to call the meeting on less notice.

The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House.

A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if there is no business to be considered or, upon at least 3 days notice, it may be set for a different date.

##### 4. ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS

Unless the Chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the committee by majority vote, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing at an earlier date, public announcement shall be made of the date, place and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the committee at least 1 week before the commencement of that hearing.

After announcement of a hearing, the committee shall make available as soon as practicable to all Members of the Committee a tentative witness list and to the extent practicable a memorandum explaining the subject matter of the hearing (including relevant legislative reports and other necessary material). In addition, the Chairman shall make available as soon as practicable to the Members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on the subject matter as they are received.

##### MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

##### (A) Meetings

Each meeting of the committee or its subcommittees for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, shall be open to the public, including to radio, television and still photography coverage, except as provided by clause 4 of rule XI of the House, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House: *Provided, however*, that no person other than members of the committee, and such congressional staff and such executive branch representatives as they may authorize, shall be present in any business meeting or markup session which has been closed to the public.

##### (B) Hearings

Each hearing conducted by the committee or its subcommittees shall be open to the